	Α	В	С	D	E	F G H I .
1			Population	Served Analysis - By R	ace	
	avored		<u> </u>			
	roup	Category				Analysis Summary
_	/hite	Population Demographic	15599		Location	Huron
4 W	/hite	Population Served	59		FY	2017
5 W	/hite	Not Enrolled	15540			
					Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010 Demographic
6	. (Profiler & SD Works WIOA Participant Summary.
7 G	nfavored					Compare population demographic of a favored
8 As		Population Demographic	632		Purpose of	group and unfavored group to the population served by favored and unfavored group by race to
9 As		Population Served	6		Report	determine if there is any indication of
0 As		Not Enrolled	626			discrimination.
	oiaii	1.10. 2.110.100	020			The -2.23 standard deviation indicates very little
11 12 13 14		Calculate 1 Standard Error				probability of discrimination being present.
3		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	0.0040		Summary of	,
.4		1 - P	0.9960		Report	
		nF = Number of Favored Group				
5		Males are the favored group	15599			
5 6		1 / n _F	0.00006411			
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group				
		·	632			т
8		1 / n _{NF}	0.00158228			
7		1 Standard Error				
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	0.2563%			✓ + N
20						
1		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				
2		Rate for Favored	0.38%			
3		Rate for Unfavored	0.95%			CD 1 CD 0 CD +1 CD +2 CD
24		difference	-0.57%			SD -1 SD -0- SD +1 SD +2 SD
25						2% 16% 50% 84% 98%
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	-2.23			7.00
28		Notes about Standard Deviations				Standard Deviations
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				and their Relationship
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				to Percentile Ranks
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test				
		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is				
1		generally what suggests possible discrimination				
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%				$\left(\frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}} \right)$
2		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$ n\times (1) $	-n) × < + '
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		$1/P \sim 1$	P	/ `
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		N/		$\mid n_{\scriptscriptstyle T} \mid n_{\scriptscriptstyle NT} \mid$
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V		(F - F - NF)
33		chance.				

	Α	В	С	D	E	F G H I J
1			Population	Served Analysis - By	Age	
	Favored			Ī	Ĭ	
2	Group	Category				Analysis Summary
3	<44	Population Demographic	9437		Location	Huron
4	<44	Population Served	42		FY	2017
5	<44	Not Enrolled	9395			
					Data Source	
					Bala Godice	US Census Fact Finder - 2010 Demographic
6						Profile & SD Works WIOA Participant Summary.
	Unfavored					Compare population demographic of a favored
	Group				Purpose of	group and unfavored group to the population
	45+	Population Demographic	7961		Report	served by favored and unfavored group by age to
	45+ 45+	Population Served Not Enrolled	7933			determine if there is any indication of
11	40+	Not Enfolled	1933	l		discrimination. The .97 standard deviation indicates little
12		Calculate 1 Standard Error				probability of discrimination being present.
12 13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	0.0040		Summary of	producting or alcontinuation being product.
14		1 - P	0.9960		Report	
		nF = Number of Favored Group			·	
15		Males are the favored group	9437			
15 16		1 / n _F	0.00010597			
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group				
17			7961			T
18		1 / n _{NF}	0.00012561			
		1 Standard Error	0.000.2001	-		
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	0.0963%			
20				1		
21		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				
22		Rate for Favored	0.45%			
23		Rate for Unfavored	0.35%		,	CD 1 CD 0 CD 11 CD 12 CD
24		difference	0.09%			SD -1 SD -0- SD +1 SD +2 SD
25						2% 16% 50% 84% 98%
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	0.97			
27						Standard Deviations
28		Notes about Standard Deviations				
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that				and their Relationship
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.				to Percentile Ranks
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test				
2,1		Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is generally what suggests possible discrimination				
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination				
						1 1 1
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%			1	$\left\{\frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}}\right\}$
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$1 p \times 0$	I-n	·) × <
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		1/ 1	- P	' []
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		V		$\mid n_{\scriptscriptstyle E} - n_{\scriptscriptstyle NE} \mid \mid$
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V		(F NF)
33		chance.				

	Α	В	С	D E	F G H I J
1		Po	pulation S	rved Analysis - By Disability	
	Favored		•	, ,	
	Group	Category			Analysis Summary
_	No	Population Demographic	15666	Location	Huron
	No	Population Served	56	FY	2017
5	No	Not Enrolled	15610		110.0
				Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - Disability Characteristics -
6					5 year estimates (2012-2016); & SD Works WIOA Participant Summary.
Ů	Unfavored				Compare population demographic of a favored
7	Group			Purpose of	group and unfavored group to the population
8	Yes	Population Demographic	2287	Report	served by favored and unfavored group by
9	Yes	Population Served	14	Кероп	disability to determine if there is any indication of
	Yes	Not Enrolled	2273		discrimination.
11 12		Calculate 1 Standard Error			The -1.83 standard deviation indicates very little
12		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	0.0039	Summary of	probability of discrimination being present.
13 14		1 - P	0.9961	Report	
		nF = Number of Favored Group		'	
15		Males are the favored group	15666		
16		1 / n _F	0.00006383		
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group			
17			2287		Т
18		1 / n _{NF}	0.00043725		
		1 Standard Error			
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	0.1395%		
20		Calculate Difference in Dates of Catting to Daint D			
22		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B Rate for Favored	0.36%		
23		Rate for Unfavored	0.61%		
24		difference	-0.25%		-2 SD -1 SD -0- SD +1 SD +2 SD
25					2% 16% 50% 84% 98%
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	-1.83		270 1070 5070 0170 7070
27					Over to all the state of
28		Notes about Standard Deviations			Standard Deviations
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that			and their Relationship
29		the difference in rates is due to chance.			to Percentile Ranks
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test			
		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is			
31		generally what suggests possible discrimination			
				1	
		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0%		1	
32		chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.		$ln \times (1 - r)$	$\left\{\frac{1}{n_F} + \frac{1}{n_{NF}}\right\}$
		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than		$AP \wedge A = P$	//~) —— + —— /
		2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because		\/	$ n_{-} n_{-} $
		there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by		V	(F F NF)
33		chance.		_	-

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
1		Popula	ition Served	d Analysis - E	By Gender					
	Favored									
	Group	Category	0755			Analysis Summary				
	Male	Registered	8755		Location FY	Huron		0047		
	Male Male	Enrolled Not Enrolled	30		FY			2017		
5	iviale	Not Effolied	8725							
					Data Source	US Census Fact Finder - 2010	n Demograpi	hic		
6						Profiler & SD Works WIOA Pa				
Ť	Unfavored					Compare population demogra				
7	Group				Purpose of	group and unfavored group to				
	Female	Registered	8643		Report	served by favored and unfavo		/ gender		
	Female	Enrolled	40		. topon	to determine if there is any inc	dication of			
	Female	Not Enrolled	8603			discrimination.		1:441 -		
11 12		Calculate 1 Standard Error				The -1.25 standard deviation in probability of discrimination be				
13		P = Overall Rate getting Enrolled	0.0040		Summary of	probability of discrimination be	ang present.			
14		1 - P	0.9960		Report					
		nF = Number of Favored Group								
15		Males are the favored group	8755							
16		1 / n _F	0.00011422							
		nNF = Number of Non Favored Group								
17			8643			Т				
18		1 / n _{NF}	0.00011570							
		1 Standard Error								
19		a technical term that I always used to call the standard deviation	0.0960%			/ t				
20		Calculate Difference in Rates of Getting to Point B				/ +	. `	\		
22		Rate for Favored	0.34%			1 1 1				
23		Rate for Unfavored	0.46%							
24		difference	-0.12%		-2	SD -1 SD -0- SD	+1 SD	+2 SD		
25						2% 16% 50%	84%	98%		
26		Calculate Number of Standard Deviations	-1.25			2010	0170	7070		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		Notes about Standard Deviations				Standard Deviations				
		1. The standard deviation analysis looks at the probability that the				and their Relationship)			
29		difference in rates is due to chance.				to Percentile Ranks				
		O To desirable districts of a state of a second state of the secon								
30		2. Technically, this is a two independent sample binomial test								
31		3. Differences greater than 2.0 standard deviations is generally what suggests possible discrimination								
<u> </u>		1-2-2-3-5 possion discrimination		- 1			_		_	7
32		4. The 2.0 standard deviation represents a less than 5.0% chance that the difference in rates is due to chance.			z (1 <u> </u>	$ n) \times \int_{-}^{}$	1	L	1	_ []
33		5. Another way to think about it is that if the SD is greater than 2.0, there is something that is controlling the process because there is less than 5% chance that the difference was caused by chance.		\sqrt{P}	· (1 –	$(p) \times \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}$	l_F	<i>Y</i>	i_{NF}	_ ,